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HAMMOND, J. L. and HAMMOND, BARBARA. *The Town Labourer 1760-1832*. Pp. xi, 346. Price, \$3.50. New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1917.

In the ANNALS for July, 1912 the reviewer had the privilege of calling attention to a previous volume, *The Village Labourer*, by these authors. The high standards set in the first work are maintained in the present study. It is scholarly and accurate; careful references being given to the authorities cited. It is very readable and full of human interest. The authors are to be congratulated upon their success in telling us of the life of the working people during one of the most important eras in English history. The problems created by changing industrial conditions are carefully analyzed and the mental attitude of the various groups clearly set forth. In fact, I think that this fair statement of the motives actuating the governing class, masters and workmen is probably the greatest contribution the authors have made.

From the rise of the manufacturing town, the book proceeds to describe the administration of justice, the rise of the trade unions, the employment of children in mills and mines. Attention then is turned to the attitude of the rich, their conscience, their philanthropy. Next follows the consideration of the resources of the poor, their spirit of union and religion, their ambitions. Incidentally considerable light is thrown upon various more or less well known personages.

The volume will be of interest and value to all who are concerned with industrial history or who desire to know more of the backgrounds of important social questions.

CARL KELSEY.

University of Pennsylvania.

LOCK, R. H. *Recent Progress in the Study of Variation, Heredity and Evolution*. (Fourth edition, revised by L. Doncaster.) Pp. xxiv, 336. Price, \$2.00. New York: E. P. Dutton and Company, 1916.

The purpose of the new revision of this work has been to make the smallest number of changes "consistent with giving a true idea of the present state of our knowledge." It is designed primarily to give a summarized description of the field of variation, heredity and evolution from the viewpoint of Mendelism. The terminology is somewhat simplified to serve the purposes of the general reader as well as the scientific public. The book is a useful summary of the field discussed from an up-to-date point of view.

J. G. S.

RICHMOND, MARY E. *Social Diagnosis*. Pp. 511. Price, \$2.00. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1917.

No task could be more difficult than that which Miss Richmond has undertaken; the reduction of the "rule of thumb" knowledge of case workers to a statement of the general principles on which all good case work, whether with the widow, the neglected child, or the homeless man, must rest.

This book is the ripe product of fifteen years of study and experience of one who has done much to develop and standardize methods of social case work. Social workers have waited for the publication with eagerness, and have found in it just the summary of the common knowledge, the fundamentals of case diag-

nosis which they most need in their daily work, in the training of volunteers, and in the more theoretical discussions of the class room.

The book is divided into three parts. In the first the nature and uses of case evidence are discussed with a summary of those lessons which medicine and the law have taught. In the second part the processes which lead to accurate case diagnosis are examined and the value of the various sources of evidence—friends, relatives, social agencies, etc.—is weighed. In the third part a set of type questionnaires is given for use by the worker dealing with any one type of disability, such as the unmarried mother, or the alcoholic, or the blind.

The title of the book is perhaps misleading, as the author does not discuss group relations and their influence on the individual, neither is there any implication that the maladjustments and misfortunes of the individual are more often due to social causes beyond his control than to personal weaknesses and defects. The book is entirely concerned with the principles involved in personal work with people in distress, and the various individual readjustments that might restore them to a normal status in the community.

While the book is distinctly a text-book and technical in character, it is so liberally sprinkled with illustrations from the daily experience of case workers, that it makes most interesting reading even for the layman, and will undoubtedly have a wide public appeal.

HELEN GLENN TYSON.

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Harrisburg, Pa.*

VOGT, PAUL L. *Introduction to Rural Sociology.* Pp. xvi, 443. Price, \$2.00. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1917.

An introductory chapter, dealing with practical topics, is followed by a study of geographic environment in Chapter II. Chapter III deals with the improvement of agricultural methods, including the social effects of these improvements; Chapter IV, with good roads, the automobile, the telephone, and other means of communication, together with their effect on rural welfare; Chapters V and VI treat the land question, farm wages, and farmers' incomes; Chapter VII, population movements, including the cityward drift. Chapters VIII to XI deal with physical, mental and moral conditions of rural populations. The next eight chapters are devoted to rural organizations: political, economic, social, educational and religious. In Chapters XX to XXV, Dr. Vogt deals with the rural village, which he has wisely included in this work because the rural village is a component part of the agricultural community, although it is seldom adequately discussed in similar works and in courses in rural sociology.

Chapter XXVI takes up the reverse side of the rural problem, including the question of superiority of country or city birth, leadership, the rural exodus, and the social results of each. The last chapter discusses the rural survey as a means of approach to the rural problem.

At the end of each chapter are a few well selected references. Questions for study emphasize important points in each chapter, and should prove of great help to the instructor using rural sociology as an introductory course. The topics for research give valuable suggestions for field work and for special papers.